

GERMAN PAPERS MADE FURIOUS BY REPARATION PLAN

Conference More Like 'Madhouse Than Assembly of Reasonable Men.'

LLOYD GEORGE RAKED

'Come and Take Your Booty,' Suggested as Answer Berlin Should Give.

TERMS CALLED INSANE

Described as Placing Germany's Life in England's Hands for 42 Years.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The mode of exacting reparation from Germany proposed by the committee of experts at Paris arouses the anger of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which says the conference is more like a "madhouse than an assembly of reasonable men." It declares it is not in the least surprised at Lloyd George's "yielding to the French extortionists," but that it finds itself compelled to ask why this "ever vacillating parliamentary statesman" ever got the reputation of being a "strong leader."

"The calculation of the allied committee in Paris," continues the newspaper, "is so opposed to all good sense that it is not worth while dealing seriously with the structure of figures. All Germany can do is, with a shrug of its shoulders, to refuse to pay such or similar sums and leave it to the Allies to come themselves and take their booty when they want it."

Commenting in a similar strain, the *Local Anzeiger* declares the Paris reparations proposals are absolutely impossible of acceptance.

The *Kölnische Zeitung* says: "The proposal of forty-two yearly instalments, with a total of 226,000,000,000 marks, gold, is just as insane as M. Doumer's suggestion for instalments of 1,000,000,000 marks, gold. They cannot be paid. They constitute, however, an effective means for placing Germany's financial and economic life for forty-two years in England's hands."

TERMS REASONABLE, SAYS T. W. LAMONT

Banker Comments on German Reparations Scheme.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Co., who was a member of the reparations commission of the American delegation at the peace conference, made the following statement last night upon the question of German reparations: "It is almost idle to speculate upon the proposed settlement of German reparations until the conference with Germany is held and her own attitude may be clear. Her consent is necessary as Lloyd George has pointed out, because the Treaty of Versailles provides that the payments are not to be extended beyond a period of thirty years, while the new scheme provides for a period of forty-two years."

"As for the total amount now proposed it would appear not to vary greatly from the sum that was proposed at Paris by most of the American delegation, say \$25,000,000,000 or \$30,000,000,000 as a capital sum. Adding interest to that the total would probably reach about the figure of \$50,000,000,000."

"The early instalments were at the rate of 2,000,000,000 marks gold per annum. This does not sound like an unreasonable sum, or at least it would probably not have proved so if the total amount of instalments had been fixed in the Versailles treaty, as the American delegation so urgently proposed, and if Germany had then been able immediately to address her economic life definitely to the task before her."

"The proposed 12 per cent. tax on German exports is a new plan. Just how it will work if Germany accepts it, nobody can say. It is, of course, designed to bring revenue to the Allies in proportion as German exports grow. But will Germany want to increase her export trade under such conditions? The principle of making a man work for you and of taking more out of him the harder he works may be agreeable as a theory, but it is difficult to put into practice."

"Whether Germany accepts this particular plan or not, it is a great gain and a big step forward for the world that England and France have at last come to a common understanding on this matter of German reparations, which for a year and a half has been a source of bitter contention and of strain between the two countries."

U. S. IS NOT CONCERNED IN REPARATIONS DISPUTE

But Settlement May Stabilize Payment of Loans.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Jan. 29.

Reparations settlement may not influence the Entente Powers will not influence the settlement, refunding or adjustments of the loans and credits extended by the United States to the allied Powers of Europe.

Settlement with the United States will have to be made by the various debtor nations individually and without reference to other arrangements or agreements. Officials in Washington are of opinion that the reparations settlement will expedite refunding of the allied loans to this country as affording a definite instead of an indefinite basis of income from Germany. It is said that this factor, however, will not influence the negotiations on the part of the United States.

Treasury officials are not concerned with the sources of income from which the Allies will meet maturities finally agreed upon. It is regarded here as likely that the coming to this country of Lord Chalmers, representative of the British Treasury, will not influence the terms of adjustment of the British loan is awaiting definite action by the Premier on a reparations agreement.

ROME PREPARES FOR HAYES.

ROME, Jan. 29.—An apartment in the American College is being prepared, under the supervision of Mr. Charles A. O'Hern, rector of the college, for Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York, who is expected to arrive at Naples on Wednesday and who will come to Rome in a few days for a visit of three or four days.

BERLIN WILL REJECT PLAN FOR REPARATION TO ALLIES

Continued from First Page.

States and German purchases for the sole benefit of the Allies. According to the *Temps* to-night the suggestion of increasing the penalty progressively was rejected in the Council through fear of American opposition. But there is much speculation about what the United States will do about the tax already fixed from which the Germans are planning to appeal directly to the Harding Administration.

While the French are making much of the moral effect that will be produced by the export tax, it is already clear to many persons that the maximum tax collection can only be obtained at the expense of the Allies' own industries. Concerning annuities, Germany will be asked to deliver a series of negotiable bonds covering each fixed annuity, whose value, the *Temps* says, depends largely on the attitude of the new Administration in the United States. There appears to be no suggestion in the scheme so far as it has been drawn of interrelated guarantees of customs control.

Premier Lloyd George, replying to a question to-night, declared the penalties proposed regarding the disarmament of Germany would also apply to restoration of the Rhineland, occupation of the Ruhr Valley or other German areas, control of German customs and the withholding of consent to Germany's admission to the League of Nations. Premier Lloyd George himself issued on this before the Supreme Council and the penalties were made part of the process verbal before this conference.

The resolution passed to-night proclaiming a permanent necessity for allied unity on all questions affecting peace and treaty observance is generally considered as a balm for the French Chamber of Deputies in the hope of influencing the Chamber to approve Premier Briand's acceptance of the inadequate reparations settlement.

AUSTRIA NOT TO PAY ANY REPARATIONS

Council Cancels Other Debts and Approves Loan.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Jan. 29.—Full agreement on reparations, German disarmament and all other important questions before it was reached by the Supreme Council of the Allies when it adjourned this evening to meet again in London on February 21.

A protocol was signed approving the reparations scheme as agreed by the special committee appointed by the council to consider the subject and also the report on the disarmament of Germany as presented by the military committee. Under these arrangements Germany must disarm by July 1, disbanding all her civil guards not provided for in the Versailles treaty.

Germany will be called upon to pay in forty-two annuities on a sliding scale 226,000,000,000 gold marks. Her exports will, in addition, bear an export duty of 12 per cent. that will go to the Allies. On the basis of last year's exports, this would give the Allies 1,250,000,000 gold marks, or 12 per cent. of whatever money in which the exports are paid for. Thus, it is estimated the first payment made by Germany will be 3,250,000,000 gold marks, the export tax being paid entirely in cash.

It is pointed out that, besides being a sure method of collection of the reparations, it will act as a protective tariff in countries that are neighbors of Germany, which are likely to be flooded with goods made in Germany at a very low cost of production, because of the relatively low value of the mark, and which consequently can be offered in foreign markets at low prices in foreign money.

The proposal to apply penalties to the reparations and other agreements was presented by Premier Lloyd George. According to the terms of the arrangement the annuities and export taxes are payable semi-annually. Discount for advance payments will be 3 per cent. for the first two years, 4 per cent. the third and fourth years and 5 per cent. thereafter. Germany is forbidden to establish foreign credits without the approval of the Reparations Commission.

The council agreed to adopt the Reparations Commission's proposal that Germany should deliver 2,200,000 tons of coal monthly, beginning in February, and any balance remaining under the Spa agreement, terminating January 31. There will be no further premiums of five marks gold a ton, but two marks gold will be allowed for a special quality of coal.

The Supreme Council's decisions were communicated to Germany to-night. In the attempt to aid Austria it was agreed that the Allies should forego reparations, the cost of the army of occupation and certain other Austrian debts to the Allies in order to enable Austria to more easily obtain outside aid. It also was decided to convene in the neighborhood of Trieste a conference of Austria and adjoining countries for the purpose of endeavoring to improve economic, commercial, financial and political relations among the central European States.

Approval was given to M. Loucheur's proposal for a 200,000,000 franc corporation to assist Austrian industries, in which the different Governments may participate. A commission will be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Austrian Administration with a view to suggesting economies and improving the various services.

The British Prime Minister expressed lively satisfaction over the fact that the Allies had maintained their solid front. In taking leave of his colleagues he said: "We shall be glad to try to give you in London as cordial a reception as we received here, and we hope that you will be able to confront the London fog all the more courageously since the fog of the conference has been dissipated."

The council adopted the following resolution: "The allies, convinced that close union is as necessary in the present peace as it was in the war, are resolved to allow nothing to impair it. They consider union as the surest guarantee of the peace of the world, the execution of the treaties and fidelity to international engagements and penalties agreed to."

Great resistance is expected from Germany over reparations.

The British Prime Minister received French newspaper news this evening. They asked him about the inter-allied debts. Mr. Lloyd George assured them Great Britain would show the utmost good will in the settlement, as evidenced by the agreement made at the Hythe conference not to capitalize its share of the German indemnities for five years in order not to compete with loans France might make, based on her share.

"But it is impossible to consider a special agreement between two countries," he continued. "There must be a general arrangement. We owe to America, France owes us; other nations owe France. No solution is possible while America remains outside the discussion. Meanwhile let us act as if debts did not exist. If the creditor does not worry me I do not worry the debtor."

Mr. Lloyd George said that he expected no difficulty in collecting the export tax and that German exports could be collected by returns from the importing countries.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded: "The possibility of Germany's refusing our arrangement must be foreseen, in which case there is nothing for us to do but to apply the treaty literally."

HOOPER SAYS WORLD WAITS ON REPARATION

Chief Obstacle to Normalcy, He Believes.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Baltimore, Jan. 29.—"To my mind the question whether Germany pays interest on her debt to the world is vital to the success of the reparations scheme," Herbert Hoover said here to-night. He declared that delay in settlement of the reparations question is one of the chief obstacles in the way of America and the rest of the world getting back to normal conditions.

"In America we are faced by widespread unemployment, which is not due to overproduction," he continued. "Our production has been normal, but we have a congestion of products due to lessened consumption in Europe. So closely knit is the economic fabric of the world that the situation in Europe has reached the dinner table of every citizen of the United States."

"We must make it financially possible for Europe to buy our raw materials," he said.

GENERAL COAL STRIKE IN GERMANY NOT EXPECTED

Labor Solidarity Affected by Communism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Dusseldorf, Jan. 29.—Labor leaders in the Rhineland do not expect a nationwide coal strike when the present wage contracts expire on February 1. They think there may be some demonstrations at a few of the mines, but do not expect that a general strike movement will be launched, or, if it is started, that it will spread.

This is not because the German coal miners are less radical than formerly, but because the Socialists, who want socialization of the mines, are opposed by the Communists, who are opposed to the Socialists' plan. Renewal of the wage contracts will be made the occasion by the Socialists for trying to bring pressure to bear for socialization of the mines, but competent observers declare they have little hope of succeeding.

The Communists have started a movement to introduce a six hour working day in the mines beginning February 1 without more formality than the men laying down their tools when they have worked six hours.

CHINO-JAPANESE PACT ENDS.

PERKIN, Jan. 29.—The Chinese Foreign Office and the Japanese Legation here exchanged notes to-day, cancelling the Chino-Japanese military pact, entered into for mutual defence during the late war.

WON'T FREE 2 WHO SOUGHT BERGDOLL

Germans Insist on Jail for Soldiers in Kidnapping Attempt.

TO APPEAL TO COBLENZ

U. S. Major Says Victims Were Legitimate Hunters of Deserters and Fugitives.

ESSEN, Jan. 29.—Judge Advocate Major Kyle Rucker of the American forces on the Rhine called on the prosecuting attorney and the police authorities to-day and demanded the release of Carl Neuf and Frank Zimmer, held here for attempting to kidnap Grover C. Bergdoll, American draft evader, and his chauffeur, Eugene (Ike) Stecher.

Surrender of the men was refused, and Major Rucker announced that the American authorities at Coblenz would make a formal demand on the Berlin Foreign Office for their release. The Major informed the authorities here that Neuf and Zimmer were engaged in the legitimate pursuit of deserters and fugitives from justice and that their detention was illegal.

German citizenship papers for Grover C. Bergdoll, for which he applied a number of days ago, have been made out and are ready to be issued as soon as the technical state of war between the United States and Germany has been ended. His chauffeur, Isaac Stecher, already has received his citizenship papers.

Bergdoll has a cousin here, but he and Stecher have virtually been living in Bergdoll's automobile, spending but one night in each place visited. The authorities and all the citizens are very friendly to Bergdoll, and resentment against the Americans who participated in the attempted kidnapping of Bergdoll and Stecher is intense. The fact that a woman was shot through the hand during the attempt has added to the excitement.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Neuf and Zimmer were taken to Moshogh to-day for a hearing before the State's Attorney, who is conducting the prosecution. The two men, who claimed to be connected with the Bureau of Criminal Investigation in Washington, did not carry credentials for entering the unoccupied zone of Germany, as their passports had been signed by neither the German civil authorities nor the Military Pass Bureau in Coblenz, says the *Frankfurt Gazette*.

REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE WOULD-BE KIDNAPPERS

But Washington Officials Are Interested in Their Fate.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The State Department has taken action in the case of the attempted kidnapping of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft dodger, at Baden, Germany. The department is not interested itself at this time in the capture of Bergdoll, assuming this is a matter for the War Department. "It is vitally interested, however, in the fate of the Americans who are accused of having attempted the kidnapping. The department is making inquiries through its representatives in Germany and through the War Department concerning the matter."

A report was received by the department to-day from Ellis Loring Dresel, American Commissioner in Berlin. According to this report no official representations have been made by the German Government, although the matter has been made the subject of an interpellation in the Baden Landtag. The Department of Justice denies the men implicated were in its employ, although admitting it has agents in Europe.

Let men follow St. Francis of Assisi, whose constant desire was to make himself Christlike in poverty, humility and self-sacrifice. "Let men follow St. Francis of Assisi, whose constant desire was to make himself Christlike in poverty, humility and self-sacrifice. The Pontiff recapitulates the history of the foundation of the Third Order, emphasizing that St. Francis of Assisi especially wished that tertiaries distinguish themselves by brotherly love. This view is being conducted by the American Legion and the Knights of Columbus, which was so useful amidst the civil discord of the Franciscan epoch, was a source of inspiration to Pope Benedict when the whole world was ravaged in the late war."

AZERBAIJAN YIELDS TO GEORGIAN DEMANDS

Compliance Depends on Reds Getting 25 Interned Ships.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Azerbaijan has yielded to the ultimatum of Georgia in which the immediate release of Georgians imprisoned at Baku and delivery forthwith of three trainloads of oil by Azerbaijan were demanded, according to a London *Times* despatch from Constantinople.

Compliance with the demands, however, is made conditional upon the surrender to the Bolsheviks of twenty-five ships interned in Georgian ports and the release of Communists imprisoned in Georgia.

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MODERN DANCING ATTACKED BY POPE

In Encyclical to All Bishops He Also Criticizes Women's Dress.

ROME, Jan. 25 (delayed).—Pope Benedict, on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the foundation of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi, addressed an encyclical to-day to all Bishops throughout the world, which calls on all mankind to work for world peace and Christian reconciliation, invoking especially the assistance of all "children of Christian peace and those belonging to the Third Order."

"True peace," says the encyclical, "is impossible unless it is based on the tranquility of the soul. Therefore, Christian virtue is necessary. Tertiaries must diffuse Christian spirit and oppose the two worst contemporary evils, namely, the insatiable avidity to possess worldly goods and the unquenchable thirst for pleasure. These evils show themselves in perpetual contest between the proletariat and the rich, as well as in immorality of women's dress and modern dancing."

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Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Versailles, Ky., Jan. 29.—Miss Henton, after having made a remarkable record as a scholar during her college period, was sent to France in 1918 to serve with the United States Army in the Signal Corps. A long examination in French, held over the telephone, was one of the tests which she passed with a perfect score to qualify for the appointment. She remained in Paris to continue her studies after the war.

The family recently had arranged for the return of the body of her brother, Sam Henton, who lost his life in an infantry attack at Chateau-Thierry.

KENTUCKY GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH IN FRANCE

Miss Henton's Act Laid to Worry Over Books.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Jan. 29.

Her health broken by continual worry for fear she would not pass her examinations at Sarbonne University, where she was a student, Miss Darnaby Henton of Versailles, Ky., leaped from a fifth story balcony to the stone courtyard of the school in the Rue de l'Université and was instantly killed.

Miss Henton, who was 27 years old, was graduated from Randolph Macon Women's College at Lynchburg, Va. She came to France in 1918 with the United States Army Signal Corps and was assigned to duty with the United States mission at the Hotel de Crillon. Later she served with the American Red Cross.

Entering Sarbonne University in November, a month after the courses had opened, Miss Henton tried to carry seven studies. She admitted to friends, however, that the impending examinations made it impossible for her to sleep. However physicians assured her that there was nothing seriously wrong.

After dressing for school as usual Miss Henton left her books and gloves on her bed and stepped out on the balcony. There her nerves apparently gave way, for she clung over a three foot railing in order to jump to her death.

Miss Henton's brother was killed at Chateau-Thierry. It is probable that the two bodies may be sent to America together. Arrangements with that in view are being conducted by the American Legion and the Knights of Columbus.

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